

### **Remarks**

Applicant sincerely thanks the Examiner for granting the courtesy of an interview on October 24, 2005. Although agreement was not reached, it genuinely helped clarify the issues.

Claims 1-6, 8, 9, 11-16, 23 and 33 are pending and stand rejected as obvious from the teachings of Narurkar. Claim 11 also stands rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 as not enabled. For the reasons give herein, applicant respectfully traverses the rejections and requests reconsideration and allowance of the claims.

Claim 1 is directed a method by which a user selects web-based information and sends it to a personal information management system that applies to a set of users. Claim 1 in part requires "identifying an information type ... selectable from a group including address and event." As a whole, claim 1 requires sending information to a given application based on a user selected type of information – e.g., address or event. By contrast, the closest prior art describes sending a given type of information – specifically, address information – wherein the user selects a particular application from a group of multiple different applications which will receive the information. In claim 1, the user selects a type of information to be sent to a given application. In the prior art, the user selects an application to send a given type of information to. These two different processes are not equivalent.

Specifically, the most recent Office action cites the teachings of Narurkar against the pending claims. The Examiner concedes that Narurkar does not teach all of the elements of claim 1. That is, claim 1 is not rejected under section 102 as anticipated by Narurkar, but rather under section 103 as obvious from Narurkar. But careful parsing of the Examiner's assertions reveals their errors.

Paragraph 9 of the Office action states that Narurkar teaches web-based information transfer to a personal information management (PIM) system. And the Examiner relies on a dictionary definition of a PIM to fill in more information than is stated by Narurkar itself, that is that PIMs contain both appointment and address book information. While the Examiner's statements are accurate, they are incomplete. Narurkar explicitly states that: "More specifically,

the present invention relates to a user transparent process for exchanging and routing data representing postal address information between disparate data hosts.” *Col. 1, lines 20-23*. Narurkar takes no interest at all in appointment (calendar) functionality of PIMs and explicitly states that his sole focus is on address (contact) functionality.

Nor would one of ordinary skill in the art be motivated to alter Narurkar to provide the user-selected information type based data transfer required by claim 1. First of all, that would impermissibly alter the fundamental principle of Narurkar from data transfer of a given type (not user selected) of information to a user selected one of many different applications to data transfer of a user selected one of many different information types to a given application (not user selected). The MPEP does not permit an obvious rejection which acts in this way to alter the fundamental principle of the reference: “THE PROPOSED MODIFICATION CANNOT CHANGE THE PRINCIPLE OF OPERATION OF A REFERENCE.” *MPEP* §2143.01.

Not only is the rejection of claim 1 not permitted by the MPEP, it is also contrary to the explicit teachings of the Narurkar reference itself, which states that “the present invention relates to a user transparent process for exchanging and routing data.” *Col. 1, lines 20-22; see also, col. 3, lines 28-29, 34-35, and 42-43*: “What is needed is a process for user-transparent exchange of data...” If in addition to selecting the destination application as taught by Narurkar, the user also had to select a type of information to transfer as is required by claim 1, then the process as a whole would no longer be “user-transparent” as Narurkar repeatedly insists.

In fact, Narurkar explains at great length his automatic process (non-user controlled) for parsing different types of data (*see col. 18 line 5-col. 19, line 37*), which describes parsing of input data against various pattern matching databases to automatically determine the type of information being input by the user (such parsing being the “user-transparent” process Narurkar refers to). And the sole paragraph within Narurkar that in any way mentions any notion of “date” (*col. 22, lines 35-53*) is described as part of Fig. 11C, “a flow diagram ... illustrating further steps of the address data parsing process....” *Col. 22, lines 13-14*. And again, this process is

described as being a user-transparent automatic process rather than a user-directed, user selection of information type as is required by claim 1.

The previous Office action also cited to col. 3, lines 15-27 of Narurkar as “providing information type by a manual mapping.” But the cited passage describes prior art to Narurkar as allowing a user to manually establish a mapping between specific data fields in source and destination data records. But individual data fields as described there hold specific values of data and not general “information type” as required by claim 1 which specifically calls out “address and event” type data which are associated with “calendar and contact data.” The specific examples of “address and event” in claim 1 are general categories of “information type” data which would include multiple individual data fields of the type described by Narurkar as prior art. Moreover, Narurkar expressly rejects use of such a manual mapping of individual fields in his overall system (contrary to the use of the cited passage in the Office Action):

“This method is not transparent to the user because it places a burden of defining a mapping model for data translation on the user of the data hosts.

What is needed is a process for user-transparent exchange of data between disparate data hosts running on disparate computer platforms including hand held computers, desk top computers, and web servers, wherein the process provides automatic mapping between fields of a source data host and corresponding fields of a destination data host.”

*Col. 3, lines 25-33.*

Since Narurkar himself says that the manual mapping of individual data fields is not desirable, one of ordinary skill would not seek to adapt the system described by Narurkar to use a technique expressly rejected by Narurkar.

Thus, for at least the foregoing reasons, Narurkar does not teach or suggest a method for Web-based information transfer as required by claim 1. Claims 2-6, 8, 9, 23 and 33 all depend from claim 1 and are allowable for the same reasons.

Claim 11 is a system claim similar in scope to method claim 1 in being directed to information transfer requests based on “information type,” and therefore allowable for the same

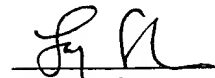
reasons. Claim 11 also was rejected under 35 U.S.C. §112 on the basis of the claim requirement for “a storage location associated with the user” not being enabled by the specification. Applicant respectfully disagrees. Figure 2 shows Server(s) 208 in communication with a database of PIM and Calendar Contact Data 210 which the specification describes at page 6, lines 17-19 and at page 5, lines 7-9. One of ordinary skill in the art would have no trouble understanding how a database is implemented and stored on such a server so as to act as “a storage location associated with the user” as required by claim 11. Reconsideration of the section 112 rejection of claim 11 is respectfully requested. Claims 12-16 depend from claim 11 and are allowable for the same reasons.

### **Conclusion**

Applicant hereby requests a one month extension of time in accordance with the provisions of 37 C.F.R. § 1.136. Enclosed is a check for the amount of \$120.00 for the fee for the one month extension of time. Applicants believe that no further extension of time is required; however, this conditional petition is being made to provide for the possibility that the applicants have inadvertently overlooked the need for a further additional extension of time. If any additional fees are required for the timely consideration of the application, please charge deposit account number 19-4972. It is submitted that all the claim rejections have been addressed and that all of the pending claims are now in a condition for allowance. Reconsideration of the application and issuance of a Notice of Allowance are respectfully requested.

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Respectfully submitted,



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